ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

(INCLUDING SIND)

1918-19

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No. A.D.—90.

Poona, 1st December 1919.

From

A. W. W. MACKIE, Esq., M.A., I. C. S.,
Ag. Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records;

To

The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of the Department of Settlement and Land Records for the year ending 31st July 1919.

Chapter I.

Prefatory.

1. The charge of the Department was held by Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S., from 1st August 1918 to 21st February 1919, except for an interval of 51 days when he was on privilege leave and Mr. A. M. Macmillan, I. C. S., officiated. For the rest of the year I have acted as Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

2. The late Mr S. E. Reuben was in charge of the Northern Division, as Superintendent of Land Records, from 1st August 1918 to 3rd November 1918 when he fell a victim to influenza at Thana, where he had gone on duty. For the rest of the year Mr. C. D. Kavi was in charge. In the Central and Southern Divisions, Messrs. V. B. Mardhekar and A. R. Dalal, respectively, were Superintendents throughout the year.

3. Mr. Anderson visited Bombay,Kalyan, Thana, Kurla, Bandra, Panvel, Deolali, Ahmedabad, Mahad, Wai, Barsi, Sholapur, Bijapur, Gadag, Hubli and Satara and other minor places, mainly to inspect city surveys in progress or under maintenance, suburban surveys, District Survey Offices, and the working of the new revenue accounts, in addition to the inspection of Registration offices. He also looked into the working of the Huzur and Taluka record rooms under the slip system of correspondence and filing and the directions in the compilation of A.B.C.D. Lists. After I took charge I toured in Dharwar, Belgaum, Satara, Ahmednagar, Surat, Broach, Thana and Ratnagiri Districts, and visited Bombay, working on the same lines as my predecessor.

4. The Superintendents toured actively and extensively in their divisions, controlling and testing the work of the field parties, subdivision surveys, city and village site surveys, and the Record of Rights, and carrying out the usual inspection of the District Survey Offices.

Chapter II.

Land Records Establishments.

5. The establishments under the control of the Divisional Suprintendents were the staffs of the District Survey Offices, the Field Parties, the establishments for city surveys and the survey of sub-divisions; and the special measurers appointed in most districts for routine measurement work. Under the control of the Superintendents these establishments were supervised by the District Inspectors everywhere; also by one Deputy Superintendent and one Survey Mamlatdar in the Southern Division, two Survey Mamlatdars in the Central Division, and two Head Surveyors in the Northern Division. Each of these officers supervises a large establishment consisting of many parties, each in charge of a head man immediately responsible for its work.

Training of Junior Civilians.

6. There were no junior civilians to be trained in survey and settlement matters during the year. One probationary Deputy Collector in the Northern Division and another in the Southern Division were trained by the respective Superintendents.

Training of District Inspectors.

7. In 1916 and 1917 as a measure of war economy and because there were only a few men to be trained, no class was held for training District Inspectors. By 1918 a class had become very desirable as we cannot possibly dispense with technical knowledge in our District Inspectors, and by that time a fair number of juniors required to be trained. Accordingly under sanction of Government Order, Revenue Department, No. 9429 of 18th September 1918, a class was held from 24th September to 26th October 1918 in theodolite and plane table work, under the charge of Mr. B. R. Joshi, Lecturer, College of Engineering, Poona. Five District Inspectors, one Head-quarter Assistant from the Central Record Office, Ahmedabad, one clerk from my office, and one each from the offices of the Superintendents of Land Records, Northern and Central Divisions, attended. All gained certificates of qualification.

Training of Circle Inspectors.

8. Owing to financial stringency and the claims of famine work, no classes were held for the training of Circle Inspectors in survey but in accordance with Government Order, Revenue Department, No. 12027 dated 11th November 1919, I have made arrangements for classes in the ensuing fair season. In these classes a thorough practical training in the methods of survey in actual use is given, and now that under Government Order No. 10345, dated 3rd October 1919, all routine measurement work is being assigned to special measurer Circle Inspectors, the object of the class is to bring the staff of special measurers up to full strength and efficiency with the least possible delay.

9. These classes for measurer Circle Inspectors will not be necessary in future. So long as the ordinary Circle Inspectors had to do measurement work, and new Circle Inspectors were continually being appointed, annual classes for training them quickly in survey were necessary. But the measurer Circle Inspectors will change much less frequently, and any training of new men that is necessary can be done in connexion with the various establishments referred to in paragraph 5 above, for which we annually train new recruits. Indeed it is highly probable that in future the measurer Circle Inspectors will be mainly recruited from these establishments.

10 The extent to which the ordinary Circle Inspectors will hereafter be trained in survey has yet to be determined (Government Order, Revenue Department, No. 1073 dated 29th January 1917). Meanwhile in accordance with the remarks made by Government in paragraph 4 of their review of the report of the Department for 1915-16 as to the desirability of special training for Circle Inspectors in their duties, classes for the purpose have been held in eight districts, and proposals have been submitted to Government for the extension of the scheme to all districts. Such training in survey as it is found advisable to impart to the ordinary Circle Inspectors will be given in these classes.

Training of Village Accountants.

11. No classes were held during the year. In the Northern Division the talatis of Anand and Pardi talukas have been trained in plane table survey, and in the latter taluka they did some measurement work during the year, but in Anand famine work demanded all their energies. In the Central Division the trained talatis did no new measurement work. In the Southern Division the talatis of Bankapur, Hubli and Gadag talukas, who were trained, measured 1,487 hissas altogether, and got a fee of annas five per hissa. Village accountants as a class do not like doing measurement work, and require constant, strict and close supervision if they are to be made to do it with sufficient promptitude and accuracy. In Sind the measurement work is assigned to the tapadar (village accountant), but my three and a half years' experience of the way in which he does it does not incline me to advocate the introduction of the same system in the Presidency proper. However I need not go further into the matter, because the results of this experiment in training talatis for sub-

division measurement work, and the question of continuing and extending it, have already been fully discussed by my predecessor and the Commissioners of Divisions, and in Government Resolution No. 10345, dated 3rd October 1919, Government have finally decided to abandon the experiment and to adopt the rival plan of maintaining a special staff for all routine measurement work. This plan is now being put into execution.

District Survey Offices.

12. The Central Record Office, Ahmedabad, was inspected both by the Superintendent and by Mr. Anderson. The cases involving corrections of survey records disposed of by this office number 841 leaving a balance of 581, of which 290 had been referred back to the districts concerned. Miscellaneous cases disposed of were 6,077 leaving a balance of 277.

It is noticeable that arrears in correction work have risen slightly since last year when they amounted to 507 cases. This is explained by the facts that (1) one man was employed in preparing akarbands of Matar and Mehmadabad talukas, (2) another was employed in agreeing the abstracts of village form I and of the akarbands, it having come to light that generally throughout the Presidency this necessary agreement had not been maintained as changes in detail occurred; and (3) the staff was employed in preparing kamjasti patraks consequent on the permanent remissions of himayat assessment in 54 villages of Broach and Surat Districts. The arrears would have been heavier but for the fact that some help was obtained from the Gujarat Field Party which joins the office in the monsoon to carry out its own recess work.

Realisation of fees from the extracts of survey papers and sale of maps amounts to Rs. 712-4-4.

Twenty-two temporary men were employed from August 1918 till 1st of November 1919 for the preparation of the kayamkhardas and the Central Record Office copies of village form I of the Matar and Mehmadabad talukas, for which 2nd revision settlement rates have been sanctioned. Sixteen more temporary men were entertained from July till November 1919 for writing the village copy of village form I. The work has now been completed.

The office is on the whole efficiently managed, but on looking into the progress of correction work throughout the year I found that though the number of cases finally disposed of was only 841, there were never fewer than 200 on reference back to the districts and in a certain month this number rose to 335. The Superintendent has looked into the matter and finds of course that the District Inspectors send on cases without proper scrutiny and the Central Record Office returns cases unnecessarily. Next year's figures will show the result of the action taken.

13. The District Survey Office, Thana, was inspected by the Superintendent and Mr. Anderson. This office disposed of 348 cases of correction of survey records leaving a balance of 254 cases as against 247 in the preceding year. Miscellaneous cases disposed of were 1,994 leaving 273 outstanding as against 241 in the preceding year. One hand maintained in the office from the Thana pot hissa survey party for disposal of discrepancies found in pot hissa survey disposed of 113 cases of 134 villages, leaving a balance of 36 such cases for the district. Rs. 805-6-5 were realised by the sale of maps and extracts from survey records. The working of this office is still unsatisfactory. I have not myself inspected it, but the Superintendent is of opinion that the detailed supervision has been inadequate. It is also a fact that, apparently owing to the proximity of Bombay, where high wages are obtainable, the standard of clerk we obtain in Thana is lower than elsewhere. For a similar reason the survey work in Thana is inferior, and the men are prone to throw up their jobs. The increase in the pay of some members of the District Survey Office sanctioned in Government Order, Financial Department, No. 5522 dated 12th September 1919, will, I hope, result in appreciable improvement in the work.

The work of agreeing the abstracts of village form I and of the akarbands was carried out by a temporary hand entertained for 3 months.

14. In the Central Division all the District Survey Offices were minutely examined by the Superintendent who found the correction and other work

satisfactory, except in Ahmednagar where it was hardly up to the required standard. A special hand was entertained in each district for the reconciliation of the abstracts of village form I and of the akarbands. Those offices which were notorious for arrears in the past have greatly benefited from the introduction by Mr. Anderson of the Tab and Pigeon Hole systems, which enable the work to be controlled, watched and carried on with the maximum of ease and expedition. Sholapur office was inspected by Mr. Anderson, and Ahmednagar by me.

The District Survey Offices in Poona, Satara, Nagar, Nasik and Sholapur had become congested with work owing to the subdivision survey bringing to light mistakes in the original calculations of area and assessment and in other details, which mistakes had necessarily to be corrected. To dispose of this extra work these offices were each given the temporary aid of a 'phalni karkun' for the necessary period. Also, acquisition of land for the Nira Right Bank Canal, Poona-Purandhar Road, Barsi Light Railway, and conversion of lands into building sites round about Poona, and redistribution, on a geographical basis, of the scattered lands of eight villages in Satara, necessarily entailed much extra work in the District Survey Offices concerned, for which adequate temporary assistance was provided.

15. The Superintendent of Land Records, S. D., inspected all the District Survey Offices in his division. Bijapur office was inspected by Mr. Anderson, and Belgaum and Dharwar offices by me. The work of the year was disposed of with creditable expedition in spite of several of the offices, particularly those of Bijapur and Dharwar, having been seriously dislocated for a time by the influenza epidemic. In this division the heavy work of agreeing the abstracts of village form I and of the akarbands was carried through without any extra staff. Nevertheless arrears of all kinds of work were reduced by about 25 per cent., the figures being 1,023 as compared with 1,313 for the preceding year. The arrears amount to five weeks' work and can be disposed of along with the current work before the close of the rains.

16. The work in the District Survey Offices has greatly increased owing to the subdivision survey. So far temporary help has been given where necessary in order to prevent accumulation of arrears. The work of subdivision survey is now drawing to a close but it is evident that when it is finished the correction work in the District Survey Offices will remain much greater in amount than it used to be, because the number of papers and maps to be corrected in each case will have increased. To balance this increase we have the improved methods and organisation introduced by Mr. Anderson, and the help in the rains of the special measurers now being appointed in accordance with Government Resolution No. 10345 dated 3rd October 1919. It is impossible to say for certain, but I think that, if a sufficient number of special measurers is appointed to ensure that they can do all their field work in 7 months and thus spend five months in the District Survey Office, there will be no difficulty in keeping the work up to date. Time will show.

District Inspectors.

17. With the extension of the activities of the Department the duties and responsibilities of these officers have greatly increased. It is no doubt easier for a man who gives his mind to his work to be a successful District Inspector than to be a successful Mamlatdar and Magistrate, but at least the successful District Inspector must have a turn for survey work or the determination to do it faithfully; he must be a technical expert, and a conscientious, thorough and energetic routine worker, both in the field and in the office. His superiors have little difficulty in "spotting" slack work on his part, and it is interesting to see how obviously the falling off in interest, which sometimes occurs when a man is weary of his spell in the Land Records Department, betrays itself.

I have not been long enough at the head in this Department to see the work of the majority of District Inspectors. Mr. Joshi (Sholapur), commended by the Superintendent, C.D., has a sound knowledge of the technical side of his work. Mr. Gilganchi (Belgaum) has got good work done in the District Survey Office and City Survey Office, but his inspection work, though improved is still insufficient. The Superintendent, N. D., specially mentions Mr. Desai

(Ahmedabad), Mr. Joshi (Panch Mahals) and Mr. Shukla (Surat); and the Superintendent, C. D., Mr. Karmarkar (Nasik), Mr. Joshi (West Khandesh) and Mr. Kulkarni (Satara).

18. Statement IV of appendix A shows the quantity of routine work done by the District Inspectors. In the conditions of the year, certain branches of their inspection work were much interfered with, and this accounts, for instance, for the great decrease in number of boundary marks inspected in most districts. The District Inspector of Nasik has been very energetic; but the figures for Dharwar (Mr. Gokhale) are again poor, despite the adverse remark made last year. In Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Bijapur more days ought to have been devoted to inspection work.

Routine Measurement work.

19. Throughout the Northern Division the ordinary circle inspectors have been relieved of measurement work, which is now done by men specially deputed to it. In Thana, Surat and Broach temporary measurers were employed. In Panch Mahals and Ahmedabad one man was taken from the staff of ordinary circle inspectors. In Kaira one special measurer was entertained under Government sanction (G.R., R.D., No. 2509 dated 11th March 1919).

In the Central Division special measurers were employed under Government sanction in all districts except Poona and Ahmednagar. In these two districts the measurement work was done by the ordinary circle inspectors.

In the Southern Division, field party surveyors or special duty circle inspectors were employed in all districts except Kolaba, where the work was left to the ordinary circle inspectors. The Commissioner issued a circular requiring ordinary circle inspectors everywhere to dispose of 2 measurement cases a month, but it was not complied with anything like fully.

20. Statement II shows the measurement and classification work done by these establishments and the General Duty Inspector in each district. Arrears have decreased in Broach, Surat, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Belgaum, Dharwar, Ratnagiri, and Kanara. The increase elsewhere is not to be wondered at in the circumstances of the season and is serious only in Thana, Kaira and Poona.

21. Now that in Government Order No. 10345 dated 3rd Octobor 1919, it has been finally decided that special measurers should everywhere be appointed for measurement work, the system of special measurers will be extended uniformly to all districts and placed on a permanent footing. No men from the Revenue Department proper ought to be appointed to these posts against their will, since experience has amply shown that such men will not work well or willingly, and will be perpetually trying to secure transfer to the clerical line. The Land Records Department with its large staffs of skilled measurers, and facilities for thoroughly training recruits, will be able to supply all the men required in a short time; and these men, whose prospects will lie solely within the survey sphere, will work contentedly. A separate cadre is being formed for each district. The prospects of the men will be rather poor if there is not a clear way open to them to higher posts, and I am afraid that in some districts promotions will be very slow. If these posts were formed into one cadre for each division the flow of promotion would be steady; and if further they were amalgamated with the cadre of field party surveyors, the prospects of the men would be greatly widened and improved. A really competent man would see his way clear to a post carrying a pay of Rs. 60 to Rs. 100, and selected men would rise still higher. Such a scheme has the defect that it loosens the control over the men and their work of the local revenue officers, who are interested in getting measurement work done, and to whom the public naturally go with their complaints. The matter will be discussed with the Commissioners, if necessary. Even with a separate cadre for each district we shall still be able to get an adequate supply of men who will do the work far better than it has ever been done before—it requires very ordinary ability—and I do not think it will be found very difficult to lay down a road to higher appointments for such of the men as display their fitness for them, without impairing the control of the local officers over the local staff.

Fixed Fee System.

22. During the year the application of the system under which fees fixed according to a prescribed scale are charged for measurement work done on the application of private parties was taken in hand (*vide* Government Order, Financial Department, No. 71 dated 7th January 1919). The scheme could not be introduced in all the districts during the year, as the fees necessarily vary from district to district, and time was occupied in discussing with the various Collectors the appropriate scale for their districts. The system has by now been introduced everywhere, and saves a great deal of work in the District Survey and other offices. The scales prescribed have still to stand the test of experience.

Circle Inspectors.

23. Statement I shows the work done by these officials. I have received no comments on their work from the Collectors. The diversion of their energies to special work arising out of the scarcity reduced the amount of routine work done in some districts, and it cannot be expected that the figures should be normal. The small amount of test of record of rights work in Broach and Panch Mahals, for instance, is presumably so explained. On the other hand, it is natural that in such a year the amount of tagai work inspection everywhere increased enormously; and that vital statistics received special attention.

A comparison of the figures of column 5 with those of last year indicates that there has been a much needed increase in activity in Panch Mahals, Poona, Kolaba and Kanara districts; but I am doubtful how far the figures are reliable—those of Kanara for last year (14·4) *must* be wrong. That the amount of inspection work done in the Panch Mahals and Poona—and especially in the former—has nevertheless decreased is no doubt due to the men having been employed on famine duties.

24. The amount of inspection work done in Ratnagiri seems poor, and I think, a great deal more inspection of village forms VI and VII might have been done. The average number of days devoted to inspection work is low and might well be increased. In these two forms about 19,000 entries were tested. In village form VI the total number of entries for the whole district is 681,027. These most important forms are, I should think, in a worst state in this district than anywhere else in the Presidency, and improvement is very desirable. At the same time the work is especially complicated. In his last report on this subject the Superintendent of Land Records, S.D., pointed out that one of the commonest defects is the omission of mutations due to inheritance, the District Inspector in the course of his inspection having discovered 240 such omissions in one taluka alone. In a few minutes the Superintendent found 9 such omissions in a very small village. Another common defect is the neglect to note redemption of mortgages; and hundreds of mutations are (or were) allowed to accumulate unentered because of discrepancies between the registration abstracts and the record of rights. It is well within the competence of Circle Inspectors to correct such mistakes, and as the pot hissa survey has been in progress in this district there has been a most valuable opportunity of methodically detecting and correcting mistakes, but, as I have remarked below, full advantage does not appear to have been taken of it. At the same time I must add that the number of entries tested by Circle Inspectors is 2,000 more than in the preceding year; and that the test by Mamlatdars shows great improvement. I infer from these facts that attention was given to the record during the year, but the impetus came too late for its full effect to appear in the statistics. This impetus must be maintained.

25. Statement III shows the inspection done by Sub-Divisional Officers and Mamlatdars. The figures are of course abnormal for most districts, owing to the year being one of scarcity. The work of the Sub-Divisional Officers in East Khandesh and Ratnagiri appears to be inadequate. The work of the Mamlatdars in Kolaba seems poor, and the return of test of record of rights by them is so low that I presume the figures must be wrong. In East Khandesh the Mamlatdars might have done more record of rights test. The Mamlatdars of Ratnagiri show a needed improvement over last year all along the line; and those of Satára have once more done very well.

Boundary Marks Repairs.

26. As may be seen from column 11 of statement I in most of the districts the year's programme of boundary marks repairs was either altogether suspended or curtailed on account of the unfavourable season. In the Northern Division the 'one mark' system continues to find favour with the rayats. In the Central Division both the old and new systems are in vogue, while in the Southern Division the work is done according to the 'one mark' system in Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur; and 19 villages in Kanara were again selected for this experiment. The Superintendent reports "As this experiment has already been carried out for four years it is high time that some conclusion is arrived at". He is of opinion that this system is suitable for adoption in the Konkan. The Commissioners have postponed till next year their final decision as to how far the system should be adopted.

27. The new system of boundary marks devised by Mr. Anderson and introduced in the village of Udtara in Satara and in the recently surveyed Khoti villages of Mahad taluka of Kolaba district, in conjunction with the minor triangulation system of survey (G.R., R.D., No. 339 dated 19th January 1919), is under trial. Under this system no boundary marks are assigned to individual fields, but only a few marks are set up for each village, starting from which as a basis the boundaries of any field as fixed at the survey can at any time be accurately laid down with the plane table. The advisability of adopting this system in supersession of the existing one wherever an original survey or a resurvey is carried out, is under consideration. One of the main tests which the system must satisfy is that which the lapse of time brings to bear on it in various ways and I have not considered it advisable to hurry to any conclusions. However, under Government orders this system has been adopted in the survey of unsettled inam villages, now in hand, since under the usual system of demarcation the cost of these surveys would be prohibitive.

Boundary Disputes.

28. The District Inspectors of Kaira, Panch Mahals and Surat settled 33 petty boundary disputes with Baroda State. In addition, in Surat the whole length of the joint boundaries of 3 villages with Baroda State had to be verified. In Panch Mahals the boundary of the Shivrajpur Light Railway was verified in order to settle all disputes once for all. In Thana one Field Party Surveyor was employed on verification of the adjoining Portuguese boundary. I have elsewhere expressed my opinion that all conflicts of boundary with Baroda State ought to be settled once for all without waiting till they emerge as active disputes.

29. In order to obviate the uncertainties that, owing mainly to defective methods of survey in the past, are incessantly arising regarding the boundary of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, a trial survey of 4 miles on the line near Bandra was carried out, the principle being that the common boundary should be settled at all points where there was any dispute and that then the railway land and the adjoining land should be surveyed by plane table in one solid block. Any further variation in the common boundary will then be entered in our "solid" map so obtained of the railway and the adjoining land, as well as in the duplicate of the same in possession of the railway company, and so long as both parties make the desired change, there can never be any discrepancy between the railway boundary and the survey boundary, because both parties start out with the same map, and any lines drawn subsequently in that map to show a change of railway boundary automatically show also the corresponding change in our revenue survey boundary. A similar procedure was carried out on three miles of the G. I. P. Railway, in Sholapur.

The results of both the experiments are now with the railway authorities and their views regarding the continuation of the work are awaited.

Sub-Division Survey, Northern Division.

30. Owing to scarcity the pot hissa survey in North Gujarat had to be suspended and the temporary parties employed on it reduced, only one party of 12 men, one nimtandar, and one head surveyor being retained on this work, in the suburbs of Ahmedabad. The work there covers the whole of 19 villages and

parts of 3 villages, together with the village sites situated in the area, its main object being to have sheets ready for future acquisition and development purposes. This is the first survey of its kind in Gujarat on the minor triangulation system with plane table interpolation; and built and open spaces, trees, wells, hedges, and other details of fairly permanent character are shown in the sheets. Theodolite work was done in 5 villages during the year, and plane table work in one. All the theodolite work is now complete, and plane table work has been done in 15 villages, partly done in 3, and remains to be done in 4. In all 5,253 plots of 12,302 acres in area have been surveyed. The progress of the work has been satisfactory. As to its quality it was tested by the Superintendent of Land Records and the Director of Land Records (both Mr. Anderson and myself) and also by Mr. Mirams, the Consulting Surveyor to Government (who is particularly interested in it because he will have to make use of it in his town-planning schemes), and we were all well satisfied with its accuracy and completeness. For survey work of this quality it is being done cheaply, but the Superintendent is not yet able to supply the figures of cost per hissa. According to this method much time is necessarily spent on theodolite office work in scientific adjustment of the angles, calculation of the sides, and preparation of the traverse statements and index map. This office work took 376 days as against 342 days for the theodolite field work; but it will be done with greater speed hereafter. Needless to say it is well worth while, considering the purpose in view; and in this connection I may say that the speed and accuracy with which men on Rs. 30 or 35 manipulate the theodolite is equalled by the skill with which they make these adjustments and calculations, though a great part of the business is just so much "abracadabra" to them.

31. During the monsoon of 1918 the Gujarat parties completed the recess work of 28,150 hissas done in the previous season in 106 villages of the Halol and Kalol talukas of the Panch Mahals.

32. The Sub-Division survey of the following talukas now remains to be done:—

Panch Mahâls:—Dohad and Jhâlod.

Kaira:—Mâtar, Mehmadabad (except 14 villages already completed).

Ahmedabad:—5 villages in the suburban area.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 24,308-11-3, the recoveries Rs. 4,404-11-0; and total balance for recovery at the close of the year Rs. 43,466-12-11. Here, as in the other divisions, recoveries were abnormally low on account of failure of crops.

33. In Thana only 4 Field Parties took the field. They worked in 87 villages, and measured and mapped 33,592 sub-divisions, besides examining 40,809 entries in the Record of Rights. I am glad to say a much needed improvement in the rate of outturn has been secured. The cost per hissa has gone up to annas 10 and 8 pies (by plane table) as against the combined average of annas 9 and 7 pies (by plane table and falni) of the last year, the increase being due to the grant of war allowance, and the increase in cost of supervision per hissa owing to the number of parties being cut down from 6 to 4. Pot hissa survey remains to be done in 12 and a fraction circles of 4 talukas.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 30,821-8-2, the recoveries Rs. 24,444, and total balance at its close Rs. 24,564-8-11.

Central Division.

34. Out of the 22 field parties of 238 men, and one head-quarter party of 25 men, one was abolished at the close of the field season of 1917-18, and the remaining were employed as usual during the rains on the recess work of distribution of the assessment over sub-divisions already measured. In November 1918 the deputation of measurers on city survey, and on special work due to famine, resulted in the abolition of two more field parties. Three parties in addition to the head quarter party remained at head-quarters to clear off arrears of recess work, and the other sixteen took the field. In December one of the parties retained at head-quarters was abolished, and thus the total number of

parties was reduced to 19. The 16 parties allotted to field work were divided between the Survey Mamlatdars, Messrs. Sane and Joshi, working in Satara and Nasik, respectively. The end of March 1919 saw the abolition of one more party in the Nasik group. These repeated curtailments were of course due to famine conditions and financial stringency. The total strength was ultimately reduced to 207 hands. The work was done by plane table in which all the men are now well skilled, chain and cross staff being resorted to only in exceptionally difficult cases in hilly tracts. I tested Mr. Sane's work and found it quite satisfactory in all respects. Both men are commended by the Superintendent.

In all 189,578 hissas in 412 villages were measured and mapped, as against 244,359 in the preceding year, and assessments on 268,586 hissas were calculated as against 205,476. A big stride was thus made towards bringing the calculation work up to date. These parties earned bonus of Rs. 3,615-14-0 for measurement work done in excess of the prescribed scale. The average total cost per hissa, exclusive of war allowance, comes to annas 6 and pies 11 which is very satisfactory, and is an improvement on the 7·34 annas of last year. War allowance will probably add one anna to the cost per hissa.

The recoveries during the year amounted to Rs. 62,115; and the total balance outstanding at the close of the year (inclusive of arrears of previous years) was Rs. 66,152. Owing to famine conditions no collections were made in several talukas.

35. The party that was sent to Deolali in April 1918 for the survey of the extended limits of Deolali Cantonment has this year triangulated nearly 9 villages and plane tabled one village; 935 properties, 769 survey Nos. and 694 hisass having been measured. More could not be achieved as the computation of the theodolite work takes time, and the party could not be increased. To guard against "fudging" the computation work is done independently in the office of the Director of Land Records and is now well in hand, and the plane table interpolation in the field will flow on smoothly and swiftly next fair season. The Superintendent of Land Records reports that the work of minor triangulation with plane table interpolation is not easy, takes much time, and is expensive owing to high price of labour in the villages close to Deolali Cantonment; that kabjedars do not come readily to show their hissas; and only competent and therefore well paid measurers can do the triangulation work. It is thus probable that Government will have to be asked to bear a portion of the cost.

36. The progress of the hissa survey in the Central Division is as follows:—

District.	Talukas and Petas completed.		Talukas and Petas in hand.		Talukas and Petas remaining.	
	Talukas.	Petas.	Talukas.	Petas.	Talukas.	Petas.
East and West Khandesh ...	.....	.....	Completed.			.....
Poona ...	6	1	.....	.....	2*	2
Sátára ...	1	1	4	.....	6	2
Ahmednagar ...	9	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Násik ...	4	.....	3	.....	5	.....
Sholápur ...	5	.....	.....	.....	2†	.....

* And 58 inam villages in Purandhar and Haveli. † And 25 villages in Madha.

37. *Southern Division.*—The Konkan had 12 parties of 95 men, of which two were employed throughout the year on the recess work of three talukas of Ratnagiri and two of Kolaba. The Ratnagiri talukas were finished, and the other two have been finished since the close of the year. Only 10 parties, as against 15 the year before, took the field, some in December and the rest in January, and measured 46,605 hissas in 21 villages by plane table, as contrasted with 74,844 done in the preceding year.

Ten parties of 81 men were at work in the Karnatic; but one was abolished in May. They measured 101 415 hissas in 165 villages of 3 talukas, as compared with 82,602 last year.

All the work was done by plane table. The hissa survey was here, as elsewhere, combined with the revision of the Record of Rights. The measurers handed over the plane table sheets with tippans of names of kabjedars to the talatis for verification in the field as soon as they were ready; but the talatis in Ratnagiri failed to verify them punctually and to correct mistakes in the Record of Rights thus brought to light, with the result that much work is in arrears here.

38. The output in the Karnátic has been very satisfactory. The output as specified above is much higher than last year, while the establishment was of about the same strength. Mr. Kalelkar, the Deputy Superintendent, deserves credit for this, as well as for other good work.

The Konkan statistics are also satisfactory and show an improvement over those for 1917-18 when the relative size of the field establishments and the time spent in the field are reckoned. And in reality the improvement is greater than the figures indicate, because the work to be done was more complicated, the average number of bends per survey No. and hissa having increased. In this connection Mr. Dalal reports that the average number of bends to be mapped per survey No. and hissa during the year was 102 and 7, respectively, figures which will give some idea of the complication of this work in the Konkan.

At the same time there is still room for improvement in the Konkan, too many measurers having been detected in bad work. Under the new Survey Mamlatdar, Mr. A. S. Bhagwat, who is doing very well, I have every hope that this improvement will be secured.

39. It is estimated that the cost per hissa will work out to 8 annas in the Karnatic and 14 annas in the Konkan, as against 6·6 annas and 13 annas, respectively in the preceding year. But this increase in cost is due to the grant of war allowance and would have been higher but for the improvement in outturn.

The total expenditure during the year in Karnatic was Rs. 49,034. The recoveries duriug the year amounted to Rs. 14,681; and the total balance outstanding at the close of the year (inclusive of arrears of previous years) was Rs. 1,05,505.

In the Konkan the total expenditure during the year was Rs. 81,962. The recoveries during the year amounted to Rs. 10,234; and the total balance outstanding at the close of the year (inclusive of arrears of previous years) was Rs. 90,191. But a considerable portion of this balance will be written off (*vide* G. R., R. D., No. 8592 dated 22nd August 1918, etc.).

Recoveries could not be made in many villages owing to whole or partial failure of crops.

40. The work in the Karnatic is practically complete; only 5,000 hissas in Athni táluka remaining. In the Konkan, all tálukas of Ratnagiri have been done except Khed and Devgad which are in progress; and all tálukas of Kolaba except Alibag, Karjat and Mahad, which are still to be begun.

Maintenance of Sub-Division Survey.

41. We know only too well that a survey once made must be continuously maintained if most of the benefit is not to be thrown away. Special attention is therefore being paid to keeping this survey up to date. In Northern and Southern Divisions the staff (*vide* paragraph 19) provided for ordinary measurement work in a district, does also the measurement of new sub-divisions. But in the Central Division the staff was insufficient to cope with this work and consequently in all districts except Satara, where the original sub-division survey is still in progress, parties of temporary men were employed for it, the cost of the establishments being recovered in the shape of fees in the ordinary way. In West Khandesh Re. 1 per sub-division is being recovered; elsewhere the cost worked out to from 7 to 11 annas per sub-division. In the Northern Division the fee is 12 annas, and in the Southern Division 8 annas, except in Kolaba where it is 10 annas.

In all 37,420 new sub-divisions were measured during the year. The arrears at the close of the year were—

Northern Division	...	... 17,916
Central Division	..	... 51,910
Southern Division	...	... 11,762

and necessary measures have been taken for getting this work done during the current fair season.

General Remarks.

42. In all 378,072 hissas were measured in the year by a much curtailed establishment. The rate of outturn has improved and will improve still more. The cost inevitably increased owing to the payment of war allowance and the rise in the cost of labour and dead stock, but the increase was distinctly moderated by the improvement in efficiency.

This survey serves as a check over the existing survey records, and to show how it works, I may say that in the Central Division errors were detected in 823 survey nos. in two tálukas of one district in one year. Appropriate action is taken in each case. The survey is also invaluable for the revision of Record of Rights, which is carried out simultaneously.

In all the Divisions the outturn of work is kept up to scale by the grant of bonuses and the infliction of fines for excess and deficit work, respectively. An incorrigibly slack man is dismissed. Its quality is kept up to the mark by departmental punishments, and by cutting out and refusing to pay for all bad work.

CHAPTER III.

Survey and Settlement.

Revenue Survey.

43. *Northern Division.*—Of the ten men forming the Gujarat field party, 4 were on deputation and their posts were kept vacant. One surveyor was employed under the Assistant Settlement Officer in Dholka, North Daskroi and South Daskroi tálukas of Ahmedabad district, and another supervised the Matar and Mehmadabad temporary akarband staff. One surveyor after working on the akarband staff for some time did theodolite and classification work in the survey of the udhad jama village, Dharoda. Of the remaining three, two in Kaira and one in Surat district did verification of village boundaries and important measurement cases. One of the 4 men on deputation was withdrawn towards the end of the field season and employed on the verification of the boundaries of the B.B. & C.I. Railway land near Vile Parle. This party measured 123 acres in 21 survey numbers, and classified 3,005 acres in 369 survey Nos. in 2 talukas, besides verifying encroachments in 160 survey numbers and boundaries (partly) in 31 villages.

Of the three men forming the Thana field party one was deputed to the Kalyan City Survey, another verified the Daman frontier and disposed of a few important measurement cases, and the third was chiefly employed in the survey of lands at Arnala for the lay-out of the new district headquarters. The latter two men measured 225 acres in 99 survey numbers and classified 835 acres in 156 survey numbers.

Talukdári Survey.

44. The survey of the 27 villages belonging to the Thakor of Limbdi sanctioned in Government Order No. 12473 of 18th December 1916 and begun in 1916-17, was concluded this year, except for the erection of a few boundary marks and pricking off maps for printing. In all 99,315 numbers comprising 109,086 acres have been measured, and plotted in 426 sheets for 28 villages (inclusive of the udhad jama village of Alampur not belonging to Limbdi). The average cost per acre comes to annas 3 pies 6·2 as against annas 2 pies 6 estimated. The total cost including the estimated cost of work remaining to be

done will nevertheless be only Rs. 24,000 as against Rs. 25,000 estimated, the area to be surveyed having been only roughly known at the time the estimate was framed. The average outturn for plane-tabling work per man per day was 50 acres, which is quite satisfactory.

Miscellaneous Surveys.

45. The inam village of Dharoda was surveyed and classified (Government Order, Revenue Department, No. 10391 dated 27th August 1917). The proposed site of Thana district head-quarters at Agashi and Arnala (about 1,000 acres), and the land to be acquired for the Nadiad-Salan road were surveyed. All this work was done on the minor triangulation system with plane table interpolation; the survey of land required for a road by this method being a decided novelty for us. An experimental survey of about 4 miles of the B.B. & C.I. Railway from Vile Parle already remarked on was carried out.

46. *Central Division.*—The Central Division party consisting of 16 measurers and classers was engaged from 1st August to 25th November 1918 on recess work of the 5 inam villages of Purandhar taluka surveyed and classed last year. Thereafter in the field season they completed (*i.e.* did both survey and classification of) one inam village partly done in the previous year; completed 3 villages on the partial system; and partly did 6 more villages, 2 only of which are being done on the partial system. The partial system is employed in the case of villages which have been previously surveyed, when a test of survey and classification work shows that a complete revision is unnecessary. The test of classification shows in respect of what grades of soil or in what respects adjustments are necessary. When the test of the measurement has shown that the original work was done accurately, only those survey numbers which comparison with the village map shows to require re-measurement now, or which require measurement for other reasons, are measured. In the villages where complete survey is necessary, the minor triangulation system with plane table interpolation is employed.

This party measured 19,356 acres comprised in 9,622 sub-divisions, classed 16,403 acres, and laid down 456 theodolite stations. A good many more inam villages in the Central Division await survey and settlement.

47. *Southern Division.*—This party consisted of 36 surveyors, 6 learners and one clerk. Apart from the employment of 2 men on the resurvey and classification of the lapsed inam village of Yedehalli in Dhárwar District, the party was employed as follows:—

15 were delegated to sub-division survey,

11 to City Survey; and

5 to the survey of the Bivalkar Jaghir villages in Kolaba District.

The remaining five men would have been employed on the survey of the villages of the Desai of Parma, but this work was discontinued, at the request of the Desai, owing to the scarcity which prevailed. So three of the men were sent to Belgaum, and two to Dharwar for disposal of routine measurement cases. During the course of these various operations 4 learners were trained in theodolite, classification and plane table survey, and two in city survey.

The expenses of all the works referred to above are recovered in the shape of fees, except in the cases of Yedehalli and the Bivalkar jaghir, in which only pot hissa fees are recoverable and the balance of expenditure must be borne by Government, and excepting also such routine measurement work as is done on behalf of Government.

Yedehalli was begun and completed during the year. The survey was done anew by minor triangulation, but the classification was by the partial system. Of the 16 villages of the Bivalkar jaghir, theodolite work of 4 villages and plane table and classification work of 7 villages was done during the year. Survey and classification of 9 villages now remain to be done. The men employed on these two works measured 2,778 acres in 496 sub-divisions,

classified 1,081 acres completely and 1,697 acres by the partial system. In Yedehalli 62 theodolite stations were laid down. The 16 villages of the Bivalkar jaghir required 985 stations.

For the rains 13 surveyors and 4 learners were distributed amongst the District Survey Offices of Belgaum, Dhárwar, Kánara and Ratnágiri where help was required in the disposal of the routine work. The remaining men were employed on recess work of their own field operations.

Revenue Settlement work.

48. *Northern Division.*—The revision settlement report of the newly surveyed inam village of Shilod in Kaira district was submitted by the Superintendent of Land Records. The survey of the villages of the Thakor of Limbdi is complete and Settlement Registers are under preparation. Mr. R. G. Gordon, I. C. S., was engaged on the revision settlement of the Dhandhuka and Dholka tálukas of the Ahmedabad district, but this work was subsequently postponed as Mr. Gordon went on leave. Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I. C. S., was engaged on revision settlements of Dholka, North Daskroi and South Daskroi tálukas of Ahmedabad. This work also was postponed as Mr. Hartshorne was appointed to succeed Mr. Gordon.

49. *Central Division.*—The Superintendent of Land Records submitted setttlement proposals of the 4 inam villages, Gundewadi, Washimbe, Udtara, and Sap of Tásgaon, Wai and Koregaon tálukas of the Sátára district. Those for the first three only were sanctioned and the settlement rates introduced. The village of Sap, it was decided, should be settled along with the villages of the Koregaon táluka now due for revision settlement. For the same reason the settlement of the inam village of Khatáv in that táluka has been held back. The Superintendent also prepared revision settlement proposals for the Kuroli and Gudgeri tálukas of the Miraj Junior State. These proposals were sanctioned by the State, and on their request akarbands of these tálukas were prepared. Revised akarbands of the Taloda, Shahada and Shirpur tálukas in West Khándesh, Chopda in East Khándesh, and Tasgaon in Sátára, and of nine villages in Sirur táluka of Poona, one village of Tásgaon táluka in Sátára, and one of Pandharpur táluka in Sholápur were due for preparation and were completed. Government sanctioned revision settlement proposals for the Dhulia táluka of West Khándesh, and for Amalner and Parola tálukas of East Khándesh. The revised rates will be introduced in 1919-20. Revision settlement proposals of Khed táluka in Poona are under the consideration of Government.

Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., submitted second revision settlement proposals for the Shrigonda, Newása and Ráhuri tálukas of the Ahmednagar district, and Mr. M. C. Kelkar for the Erandol táluka of the East Khándesh district. All four reports are now under the consideration of the Commissioner, Central Division.

50. *Southern Division.*—During the year Government sanctioned second revision settlement proposals for Belgaum and Khánápur tálukas of Belgaum district and original settlement proposals for one inam village in Navalgund táluka in Dhárwár; and the new rates have been introduced.

CITY SURVEYS.

Northern Division.

51. *(1) New Surveys.*—Work was begun at Kalyán (Thána), Umreth (Kaira) and Kapadwanj (Kaira). Enquiry work was partly done in the first two and an Enquiry Officer has been appointed for the third. The Superintendent commends Mr. Maneklal Deoshankar for good work as head surveyor at Umreth and Kapadwanj.

(2) Revision Surveys.—That of Ahmedabad City was in progress when on 11th April all the city survey records were burnt in the riots, and the work ceased.

(3) Maintenance work.—There are 7 new city surveys to be maintained, *viz.*, Viramgam, Godhra, Bandra, Thána, Anand, Nadiad and Borsad. Work was in full swing in the first five during the year, or at least before its close.

Work at Nadiád and Borsad was held up for lack of the printed maps, but these have since been received. The issue of sanads, collection of fees and the beginning of the maintenance work have been unduly delayed to a greater or less extent in most of these towns because of the delay in getting the maps printed. Steps have been taken to cope with this by ordering new machinery from England for the Photo Zinco Press, and by arranging to have the maps for sanads pricked off from the original maps instead of cutting from the printed maps, until the printing can be carried out in a reasonable time.

The city survey of Broach which is an ancient one is also under maintenance, and is being methodically brought up to date as far as possible. A revision survey will probably be necessary, and by the time we can take it in hand I expect the Property Register to be in a thoroughly satisfactory condition, so that the work of enquiry will be almost nominal.

Proposed surveys of Surat, Bulsár, Murbád and Bhiwndi have been sanctioned by Government and will now be taken up. A resurvey of Ahmedabad necessitated by the destruction of records by fire has been proposed to Government.

Central Division.

52. (1) *New surveys.*—Work was in progress in Yeola, Sátára, Amalner, Pandharpur and Poona suburban area. Yeola has been finished, survey work is in progress in Amalner and Pandharpur, and enquiry in Sátára and Poona.

(2) *Maintenance work.*—Maintenance work was in progress in Sholápur, Násik, Igatpuri, Ahmednagar, Bársi, Bhusával, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Manmád, Nandurbár and Poona City. The maps of Sholápur, Násik, Igatpuri and Yeola have yet to be printed; those of the other towns have been done. Sanads have been issued in the four towns just mentioned by pricking off the necessary sketches from the original maps in lieu of cutting them out of printed maps, and maintenance is proceeding systematically. The maintenance work in Poona is proving rather heavy for the staff.

(3) New city surveys of Trimbak in Násik, Wámbori in Nagar and Shirpur in West Khándesh have been sanctioned by Government. These will be taken up in turn as soon as the city surveys in hand are finished.

Southern Division.

53. (1) *New surveys.*—The survey of the town of Shaháp̃ur, a suburb of Belgaum situated in the Sángli State, was completed.

(2) *Revision surveys.*—The revision of the old survey of Dhárwár town sanctioned in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 550 dated 18th January 1918, was begun in November 1918; and is to all intents and purposes a new city survey, the old one having been so neglected that it is now only of some use for enquiry purposes. Survey and inquiry work are in progress. The traverse work comprising 309 theodolite stations was done during the year and 4,270 properties were mapped.

(3) *Maintenance work.*—Maintenance work was in progress in Belgaum, Gadag, Ránebennur, Byádgi, Bijápur and Bágalkot.

At Gadag a special establishment was employed for removing defects which had come to light in the survey completed in 1913. In that year the improved methods adopted in more recent surveys had not come into use, and besides, the excessive rains of 1916 had demolished many houses, and the new structures had to be mapped afresh. An overhauling of certain parts of the survey was accordingly sanctioned by Government in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8593 dated 22nd August 1918, at a cost of Rs. 1,000 and a further allotment of Rs. 1,000 has been obtained for the completion of the work during the current year.

The maps of Ránebennur, Bágalkot and Byádgi have still to be printed; but up-keep with the original sheets is systematic.

(4) The city survey of Guledgud in Bijápur district has been sanctioned by Government, and will be proceeded with during the current year.

54. Special attention was given to maintenance work during the year, and a form of inspection memorandum covering all points has been brought into use.

55. There now exist, or are in progress, city surveys—nearly all recent—in 55 towns (counting 17 separate suburbs of Ahmedabad) and of these 35 contain more than 10,000 inhabitants. The number of towns in the Bombay Presidency proper (excluding Native States) with a population exceeding 10,000 is 62. Considerable progress has therefore been made in surveying the larger cities and towns, and the rate of progress will increase in the future. Thereafter, the advisability of extending the work to village sites will come under consideration. Government are aware that from 1914 to 1916 15 village sites in Broach and Surat districts were surveyed, thanks to the enthusiasm of Mr. Anderson. These surveys and the record of rights are being duly maintained.

Several district officers are very keen on getting the towns in their charges city surveyed; and applications have been received from five non-official Presidents of Municipalities. It is gratifying to find that municipal bodies are realising how useful these surveys can be to them, though of course they are determined on and carried out by Government alone, for its own purposes and for the advantage of all holders of non-agricultural lands. As I have remarked above, city survey work will extend in the near future; and it will probably be found advisable to increase the superior supervising staff of the department to cope with it in the Northern Division.

I have received a good many requests from various outside quarters for copies of Mr. Anderson's City Survey Manual, which is evidently appreciated by officers of other administrations engaged on similar work.

Photozincographic Office.

56. A detailed report on the working of this office is separately submitted to Government.

CHAPTER IV.

Record of Rights.

57. The following table shows the places where re-writing, though due, was postponed, and the reasons for the postponement:—

District.	Táluka.	Villages.	Reasons for postponing.
1	2	3	4
Thána ...	Bassein ...	1 circle ...	Bad season.
	Murbád ...	2 circles ...	
	Umbergaon ...		
Kaira ...	Mehmadabad ...	Whole Tálukas.	Pending pôt hissa survey.
	Mátár ...		
Panch Maháls ...	Godhra ...	Do. ...	Bad season.
	Kálol ...		
	Hálol ...		
	Dohad ...	Do. ...	Pending pôt hissa survey.
	Jhálol ...		
Ahmednagar ...	.....	.....	Bad season.
East Khándesh ...			
Poona ...	Junnar ...	Whole Tálukas and Petas.	Pending pôt hissa surveys.
	Khed ...		
	Ambegaon ...		
	Dhond ...		
Belgaum ...	Belgaum ...	Do. ...	Pending introduction of second revision settlement.
	Khánápur ...		
	Hukeri ...		
Ratnágiri ...	Khed ...	Do. ...	Pending pôt hissa survey.

Re-writing was done in the following tálukas :—

District.	Táluka.	Villages.
Thána	Mokháda ...	Khandala circle.
	Sálsette ...	Khairane ,,
	Bhiwndi ...	Angaon ,,
		Bhiwndi ,, (25 villages).
	Dahánu ...	Chinchani ,,
		Gholvad ,, (43 ,,).
	Shahápur ...	Kinholi ,,
	Umbergaon ...	Umbergaon ,,
		Nárgol ,, (9 ,,).
	Murbad ...	Murbád ,, (8 ,,).
	Mahim ...	Safala and Chahada circle (2 villages).
Kaira	Kapadwanj ...	Whole tálukas.
	Thásra ...	
	Borsad ...	
	Anand ...	Government villages.
	Nadiád ...	Inam ,,
West Khándesh ...	Taloda ...	2 ,,
	Nawápur ...	81 ,,
Násik	Báglán ...	138 ,,
Sátára	Mán ...	35 ,,
	Koregaon ...	71 ,,
Poona	Haveli ...	3 of Kothrud circle.
Belgaum	Gokák ...	In progress.
Bijápur	Sindgi ...	Whole tálukas.
	Bágalkot ...	
Dhárwár	Kalghátgi ...	,,
	Bankápur ...	
Kánara	Ankola ...	,,
	Honáwar ...	
Kolába	Mángaon ...	40 Government villages.
	Karjat ...	Whole táluka.

The record was prepared for the first time in certain inam villages as follows :—

District.	Táluka.	Villages.
Násik ...	Niphád ...	4
	Peint ...	1
Belgaum	Hukeri ...	2
	Chikodi ...	1
Bijápur ...	Sindgi ...	1

58. The work was found generally to be done well. The accuracy and completeness of the re-writing are much facilitated by the sub-division survey, as many unrecorded transactions are thus brought to light owing to every sub-division necessarily coming under enquiry in the field during the survey operations. It is reported that people now readily give information regarding mutations, having thoroughly realised the very great importance of the record.

59. The Superintendent of Land Records, Southern Division, reports :—

"The common defects in the Record of Rights are :—

(i) Neglect of the Tenancy Register.

(ii) Failure to enter a mutation directly it comes to the notice of the kulkarni either through a registration extract or in other ways. There is a general impression that the transactions are not to be registered until the facts are verified and disputes, if any, decided. Many mutations thus fail to be registered altogether.

(iii) Failure to note redemptions of mortgages.

(iv) Failure to maintain the fee register. In many villages the fee register is found to be blank and even where there are many entries it is found that a fraction only of the cases are brought on the register and the fees imposed (mostly by Mamlatdars) are very nominal. It is not understood that all the cases of failure to report are to be brought on the register, and that imposition of fees should be the rule and exemption the exception.

(v) Disputed cases are not decided promptly and on the spot by the officers concerned. Lengthy correspondences are permanently carried on between the Mamlatdar, Circle Inspector, Village Officers and parties in disputed cases and the parties are sometimes called to taluka headquarters. A similar tendency to carry on bulky correspondence is noticed in cases (ii) and (iv) also."

All that is required to remove these defects is a strict adherence to the instructions in the Revenue Accounts Manual.

60. The Superintendent of Land Records also inspected the record rewritten according to the Maxwell Inversion System in the Honáwar taluka. He reports:—

"I found that the instructions have been properly carried out, and the record correctly written. It is too early yet to say anything definitely regarding the new system. A good many entries in Honáwar are very complicated owing to the 'Mulgeni' tenure with its numerous sublettings, but all these intricacies appear on the re-written copy of the old record which forms a companion volume to the new volumes of Mr. Maxwell. The latter are quite simple so far. It would perhaps have been better to have done away with the old record altogether and brought the old transactions on the new registers. This would have been more laborious but the new system would then have had a fair trial."

I have had no opportunity of seeing this new system of compiling the record in actual working. The reports of the Collectors of Dhárwár and Kánara, which I have just received, speak very favourably of it, and I am strongly inclined to think it will eventually prevail. It is under trial in Honáwar and Navalgund talukas, and must continue under test for some time longer ere a secure decision to adopt it in preference to the present system, or to reject it, can be arrived at.

61. The record was completed in the following city surveyed areas:—

Godhra.	Belgaum.	Anand.
Byádgi.	Borsad.	Viramgam.
Nadiád.	Thána.	Yeola.
Bandra.	Bagalkot.	

In Viramgam, Anand, Borsad and Nadiád it still remains to be declared. In Sátára it is under preparation. In other city surveyed areas it is under maintenance.

Records Inspection.

62. In the course of the year my predecessor and I took the opportunity of inspecting and criticising the system of correspondence and filing in the various huzur and taluka offices in the places visited during our tours. The four Records Inspectors whose employment was sanctioned by Government (see, for instance, Government Order, Revenue Department, No. 12009 dated 6th December 1918) and who were trained by Mr. Anderson, did most useful work and their services were highly appreciated by district officers. Great improvements were effected and so far as my experience goes the great value of Mr. Anderson's methods was appreciated by all Collectors; but it has become quite evident that much still remains to be done, and that special measures are necessary to ensure that the work is pushed to a completion, and that the wave of improvement is not suffered to subside. Mr. Anderson foresaw this, as may be seen from his letter printed as preamble to the Government Order referred to above; and no doubt he will produce an appropriate scheme.

Mr. Anderson's compilations of office management are in considerable request by Native States and Local Bodies.

General Remarks.

63. The staff of the department, which had already been curtailed owing to the war, was still further cut down in the year under review owing to widespread failure of crops. The aggregate outturn of work therefore decreased; but the average outturn per man per day of field work improved. Now that the war is ended and a good harvest has been obtained, every available and efficient man trained in our methods has been employed, and others are being trained. I expect that a good many of our men will be taken up as measurer Circle Inspectors. There is a fair amount of sub-division survey still to be done, and city surveys, village site surveys, and inam village surveys will afford work for huge staffs for many years to come. It will be advisable, however, in recruiting these staffs to look well ahead and to guard against having either to throw a large number of comparatively young men out of employment at the end of it all or to employ them on work for which they are unfit. In a month or two the Karnátik sub-division survey will be finished and it would have been necessary to disband 80 or 85 men, in addition to many already disbanded in the last years of the war, had we not had other survey work for them. Now and again I have received complaints from men whose services had been dispensed with through no fault of their own. Fortunately we now have employment for all the trained men we can get, and more; but it will be otherwise when all the work to be done is nearing completion.

64. I cannot claim that I have done anything striking during my nine months' tenure of this post. On returning to this department from Sind I found that it had advanced immensely since the days when I was a Superintendent of Land Records, and that Mr. Anderson had in recent years introduced a host of improvements in every branch of the work. As remarked by him last year, " there is not a single process of survey and settlement, not one form, account or operation in the department, that has not been scrutinized and reformed ". I considered therefore that I should be best employed in working these improvements, and that the establishments would benefit from a few months steady drilling, undistracted by further novelties. Perhaps I have effected some improvements in details, but all, I think, in the direction of perfecting, not of reversing, what has already been done. Such work is not striking, but it is at least useful and what, it seemed to me, was most required, just at this time.

65. I have compiled this report on the somewhat bare lines of last year's, partly owing to the circumstances just stated, partly because the necessity of handing over charge to-day cuts short the time which I should otherwise have had pleasure in devoting to it. Even yet the figures of Ahmednagar district requird for the appendices have not been* received; and a few individual items in these appendices are still under correspondence; but as the year was an abnormal one, and the routine work of the district staffs was much dislocated—Ahmednagar being one of the extreme cases—the deficiencies are not of much importance.

66. The Superintendents have been most useful. Mr. Dalal is a vigorous administrator, and is an experienced Superintendent with views of his own based on long practical acquaintance with the work. His action in the Konkan I have already commended. Mr. Mardhekar is an excellent lieutenant; and a minute and careful inspecting officer. Mr. Kavi promises well, and appears to have the necessary aptitude for survey work. A worthy standard to work up to was set him by his predecessor, the late Mr. Reuben. For Mr. Antia, my office superintendent, I have nothing but praise; and Messrs. Konnur and Moghe have been very useful.

67. Measures are necessary, in my opinion, for improving the standard of recruit secured for this department. The most recent amendment of the rules for promotion in the subordinate revenue service renders it impossible for any man of this department to appear for the Qualifying Examination, and I found that the then Commissioner, Central Division, was unwilling that any opportunity for their so appearing should be provided for them. With such an opportunity I was quite prepared to be content, even though the men were

* Figures since received and incorporated in the appendices.

debarred from mamlats. Ultimately proposals in the matter were submitted to Government by the Commissioners and myself, embodying a scheme for a separate cadre of District Inspectors.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. MACKIE,

Acting Settlement Commissioner and

Director of Land Records.

APPENDIX A.

Statement I showing crop, waste, boundary marks and other inspections carried out by Circle Inspectors in the Districts during the year 1918-19.

Name of District.	Number of Circle Inspectors in the District.	Number of villages in each District.		Number of days actually devoted to inspection work.	Crop and Tenancy Inspection.		Waste Inspection.		Number of villages due for repairs.	
		Total.	Number inspected.		Total Number of occupied Survey Numbers.	Number of Survey Numbers and subdivisions tested.	Number of waste numbers other than forest.	Number inspected.	Arrears of past year.	Current year's programme.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Northern Division.				Average.						
Ahmedabad ...	18	455	455	164	178,668	28,213	34,025	4,473	2	...
Kaira ...	21	529	523	276	309,976	34,067	18,678	1,315	...	...
Panch Mahals ...	14	430	414	226	32,619	5,401	5,325	1,123	15	...
Broach ...	14	400	397	98	134,209	17,569	10,249	1,638	...	...
Surat ...	23	821	797	106	246,182	42,067	11,621	2,228	...	110
Thana ...	37	1,624	1,525	182	202,131	77,738	27,763	3,252	3½	...
Central Division.										
East Khandesh ...	43	1,802½	1,779	153	200,343	22,399	9,215	2,372	2	376
West Khandesh ...	31	*1,215	1,210	200	144,131	18,679	14,200	2,442	10	...
Nasik ...	38	†1,694	1,688	232	248,912	36,107	11,255	1,730	15½	...
Ahmednagar ...	48	1,375	1,375	68	214,931	23,653	4,936	1,533	...	...
Poona ...	35	1,176	1,176	164	224,637	17,832 2,836	2,807	480	7	...
Sholapur ...	15	702	702	203	105,908	12,070	2,471	713	...	61
Satara ...	35	1,356	1,278	208	261,306	33,009 102,932	2,072	782	...	...
Southern Division.										
Belgaum ...	30	961	953	175	172,283	20,473 18,651	7,812	1,259	...	58
Bijapur ...	32	1,168	1,032	210	183,296	19,524 12,629	3,647	1,070	1	...
Dharwar ...	41	1,269	1,249	...	185,105	37,250 12,414	9,543	2,555	8	164
Kolaba ...	33	1,633	1,629	141	155,136	20,467	6,609	2,104	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	22	1,337	1,099	121	187,770	9,392	4,301	2,035	...	54
Kanara ...	32	1,419	1,357	160	138,184	30,768 18,649	10,488	3,337	14	172

Name of District.	Repair of boundary marks.				Average number of days spent by Circle Inspectors of the district on inspection and repairs.	Inspection of Tagai work.		Number of entries checked in the Birth and Death Register.	Number of entries checked in Village Forms VI and VII.	Remarks
	Number of villages completely inspected and repaired.		Balance of villages outstanding at close of season.			Number of Tagai Works examined.	Number in which work was finished.			
	Arrears of past years.	Current year's programme.	Arrears of past year.	Current year's programme.						
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Northern Division.										Column 11 has been left blank for districts in which the work was suspended entirely.
Ahmedabad ...	...	...	2	...	...	52	25	17,180	18,559	
Kaira ...	...	...	...	...	...	669	528	19,840	27,571	
Panch Mahals ...	...	...	15	...	...	403	403	5,173	9,351	
Broach ...	...	...	...	...	...	34	23	12,623	14,307	
Surat ...	...	58	...	52	48	100	100	17,218	89,895	
Thana ...	...	...	3½	...	...	52	51	27,190	197,939	
Central Division.										
East Khandesh ...	2	376	...	...	49	386	356	38,875	49,494	
West Khandesh ...	...	...	10	...	...	435	356	43,832	79,448	
Nasik ...	6	...	9½	...	43	953	553	42,397	71,541	
Ahmednagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,464	1,822	31,937	49,773	
Poona ...	...	...	7	...	...	1,073	900	21,339	165,989	
Sholapur ...	...	52	...	9	68	361	219	16,812	33,826	
Satara ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,519	994	29,415	360,439	
Southern Division.										
Belgaum ...	...	45	...	13	66	411	200	23,251	36,528	
Bijapur ...	...	...	1	...	...	901	448	29,851	20,410	
Dharwar ...	3	151	5	13	76	46	24	27,913	109,072	
Kolaba ...	...	...	...	...	...	17	9	25,248	147,963	
Ratnagiri ...	...	40½	...	13½	62	2	2	15,151	19,009	
Kanara ...	...	123	14	49	51	1	...	15,812	60,582	

* One village transferred to Baroda State from Baglan Taluka (*Vide* Government Memorandum No. 968 dated 29th January 1919).

† One village (Shikawal) transferred to Chopda Taluka *Vide* Resolution 1119 of 1919.

A. MACKIE,
Acting Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records.

Poona, 1st December 1919.

APPENDIX A—*continued.*

Statement II showing the measurement and classification work performed by Circle Inspectors and other establishment deputed on routine measurement work during the year 1918-19.

Name of District.	Arrears at the beginning of the year.		New cases received during the year.		Cases disposed of during the year.		Balance at the close of the year.		Remarks.
	Measurement.	Classification.	Measurement.	Classification.	Measurement.	Classification.	Measurement.	Classification.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Northern Division.	S. Nos.	S. Nos.	S. Nos.	S. Nos.	S. Nos.	S. Nos.	S. Nos.	S. Nos.	
Ahmedabad ...	3	1	349	1	312	2	40	...	
Kaira ...	215	3	766	71	528	13	453	61	
Panch Mahals ...	30	...	257	...	224	...	63	...	
Broach ..	54	1	360	...	410	1	4	...	
Surat ...	200	43	870	49	1,018	81	52	11	Last year wrong figures were shown.
Thana ...	55	25	1,275	283	843	218	487	90	
Total ...	557	73	3,877	404	3,335	315	1,099	162	
Central Division.									
East Khandesh ...	78	...	883	...	893*	...	68	...	*Includes six Survey No. of classification.
West Khandesh ...	73	1	290	45	353	41	10	5	
Nasik ...	145	4	2,340	18	2,206	18	279	4	
Ahmednagar ...	55	...	262	9	231	9	86	...	
Poona ...	124	1	965	6	758	6	331	1	
Sholapur ...	69	1	519	7	445	5	143	3	
Satara ...	88	...	1,897	43	1,705	27	280	16	
Total ...	632	7	7,156	128	6,591	106	1,197	29	
Southern Division.									
Belgaum ...	303	3	799	6	898	8	204	1	Number of cases instead of Survey No. was shown last year.
Bijapur ...	89	2	816	31	781	28	124	5	
Dharwar ...	30	479	1,255	125	1,227	175	58	429	Do. do.
Kolaba ...	51	...	336	49	300	40	87	9	
Ratnagiri ...	98	6	501	49	510	43	89	12	
Kanara ...	131	9	1,238	22	1,272	28	97	3	
Total ...	702	499	4,945	282	4,988	322	659	459	
Grand Total ...	1,891	579	15,978	814	14,914	743	2,955	650	

A. MACKIE,
Acting Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records.

Poona, 1st December 1919.

APPENDIX B.

Statement III showing the test of Village Officers' and Circle Inspectors' work by Sub-Divisional Officers and Mamlatdars in the districts during the year 1918-19.

Name of District.		No. of villages.		No. of boundary marks inspected.	No. of Survey Numbers in which Crop and Tenancy Record was checked.		No. of villages in which birth and death registers were checked.	No. of entries checked in Village Forms Nos. VI and VII.	Remarks.
		Total in the district.	Number inspected.		Village Officers' work.	Circle Inspectors' work.			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ahmedabad	S. D. O. 3	455	358	...	7	...	108	333	
	Mr. 9		424	132	4,362	1,035	538*	4,003	
Kaira	S. D. O. 2	529	523	...	330	368	275	388	* Includes Talukdari villages column 6 has been left blank for the districts in which boundary mark inspection could not be done owing to famine
	Mr. 7		475	...	3,154	1,435	466	10,521	
Panch Mahals.	S. D. O. 2	430	298	...	1,588	473	203	2,608	
	Mr. 5		421	557	2,785	766	420	3,489	
Broach	S. D. O. 2	400	325	41	2,032	795	293	2,812	
	Mr. 6		396	236	4,347	1,146	363	7,071	
Surat	S. D. O. 2	321	373	4,581	3,069	262	298	5,016	
	Mr. 8		782	4,643	12,042	3,292	725	33,058	
Thana	S. D. O. 7	1,624	468	2,348	2,969	1,138	303	7,962	
	Mr. 12		1,005	2,893	8,050	1,735	976	33,170	
East Khandesh.	S. D. O. 3	1,802	505	708	1,180	270	281	3,855	
	Mr. 11		1,450	5,549	3,993	1,480	1,189	14,771	
West Khandesh.	S. D. O. 2	1,215	493	72	1,472	210	440	3,970	
	Mr. 8		1,079	17	3,851	340	1,016	21,114	
Nasik	S. D. O. 3	1,694	1,056	...	1,621	634	550	2,682	
	Mr. 12		1,575	274	4,527	1,592	1,558	13,208	
Ahmednagar	S. D. O. 5	1,375	517	...	309	154	270	2,612	
	Mr. 12		1,197	...	3,996	1,632	1,197	17,380	
Poona	S. D. O. 3	1,176	455	...	2,133	125	317	8,565	
	Mr. 11		1,165	418	4,107	1,261	1,035	35,708	
Sholápur	S. D. O. 2	702	266	334	733	65	266	2,936	
	Mr. 7		702	1,399	2,639	1,013	702	9,970	
Sátára	S. D. O. 5	1,356	695	...	4,735	1,192	388	4,534	
	Mr. 14		1,303	...	16,765	5,751	1,113	66,616	
Belgaum	S. D. O. 3	961	358	1,583	1,751	192	258	3,359	
	Mr. 10		792	1,409	5,286	1,957	784	10,121	
Bijapur	S. D. O. 3	1,168	619	116	1,748	524	482	13,054	
	Mr. 9		945	326	4,583	644	881	18,273	
Dhárwár	S. D. O. 3	1,289	476	868	2,619	1,338	387	3,627	
	Mr. 12		1,007	3,325	9,375	4,082	948	15,521	
Kolába	S. D. O. 2	1,633	554	200	2,121	417	383	4,419	
	Mr. 10		1,396	...	3,367	677	812	3,649	
Ratnágiri	S. D. O. 3	1,337	662	1,086	1,260	715	645	3,023	
	Mr. 11		1,144	4,545	3,484	1,732	1,131	14,861	
Kánara	S. D. O. 5	1,419	392	3,856	1,641	727	242	5,652	
	Mr. 10		1,241	8,721	7,864	3,166	1,128	31,382	

N. B.—S. D. O.=Sub-Divisional Officer.
Mr.=Mamlatdar or Mahalkari.

A. MACKIE,
Acting Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records.

Poona, 1st December 1919.

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

Statement IV showing the details of work done by the District Inspectors of Land Records of the Districts during the year 1918-19.

District.	Number of villages in the district.		Number of days devoted to all kinds of Inspection.	Number of Circle Inspectors.	Number of Circles.	Crop and waste Inspection numbers checked.						Number of boundary marks examined.	Entries in the return of population and agricultural stock tested.
						Early.		Late.		Waste.			
	Total.	Inspected.				Circle Inspectors' work.	Village accountants' work.	Circle Inspectors' work.	Village accountants' work.	Circle Inspectors' work.	Village accountants' work.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Northern Division.													
Ahmedabad ...	455	137	164	18	18	1,133	2,582	335	437	20	197	250	...
Kaira ...	529	124	142	21	21	87	925	258	186	...	23	...	...
Panch Mahals ...	430	148	184	14	13	372	1,210	...	...	198	505	2,285	...
Broach ...	416	205	211	14	14	257	343	145	152	26	25	...	...
Surat ...	820	256	195	23	23	1,859	2,882	1,426	2,171	281	500	8,265	...
Thana ...	1,570	240	182	37	37	56	619	45	96	...	19	...	...
Central Division.													
East Khándesh ...	1,802	216	146	43	34	288	896	85	104	61	45	1,320	...
West Khándesh ...	1,215	199	166	31	31	479	1,315	4	37	143	363	...	...
Nasik ...	1,694	318	270	38	38	202	767	308	986	10	60	42	23
Ahmednagar ...	1,375	80	59	48	48	262	154	233	151	...	...	766	...
Poona ...	1,176	187	159	35	35	117	203	175	417	49	203	521	...
Sholápur ...	703	118	155	15	15	...	331	...	512	...	18	837	...
Sátára ...	1,356	245	140	35	35	102	1,683	...	...	...	3	...	...
Southern Division.													
Belgaum ...	961	135	149	30	30	21	...	26	166	...	...	852	...
Bijapur ...	1,168	147	128	32	32	109	166	26	99	...	...	226	...
Dhárwár ...	1,259	146	84	41	41	...	122	25	493	...	27	875	...
Kolába ...	1,633	161	108	33	33	...	...	754	803	5	...	426	...
Ratnagiri ...	319	120	113	32	32	77	156	16	45	17	32	1,162	...
Kánara ...	1,419	167	149	32	32	241	702	33	39	3	32	1,509	...

District.	Entries in the birth and death register tested.	Number of Survey Numbers tested.				Number of entries in Village Forms VI and VII tested.	Number of village accountants examined in measurement test.	Taluka Forms XX to XXIII tested.	Number of Tagai works inspected.	Number of entries in Village Form XVI inspected.	Remarks.
		Measured by the Circle Inspectors.	Classed by the Circle Inspectors.	Measured by the General duty Inspectors.	Classed by the General duty Inspectors.						
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Northern Division.											
Ahmedabad ...	1,378	27	...	8	...	4,992	...	...	...	257	
Kaira ...	386	21	...	47	7	2,491	...	T.F. 20 in all Talukas.	...	82	
Panch Mahals ...	111	32	1	20	4	3,105	...	...	...	65	
Broach ...	1,267	98	...	6	1	3,217	...	...	...	8	
Surat ...	1,967	4	3	7	1	13,462	2	...	...	...	
Thána ...	2,006	119	12	4	4	8,152	...	...	...	324	
Central Division.											
East Khándesh ...	861	65	...	22	...	7,258	...	...	...	954	
West Khandesh ...	768	176	...	12	...	5,398	...	...	...	...	
Nasik ...	1,366	545	...	4	9	5,662	...	...	28	300	
Ahmednagar ...	441	111	...	8	...	2,425	...	...	33	137	
Poona ...	1,147	169	..	23	5	4,102	...	4	...	197	
Sholápur ...	420	58	...	2	...	2,403	...	...	...	...	
Sátára ...	941	74	...	26	...	12,640	...	...	...	...	
Southern Division.											
Belgáum ...	1,220	80	...	...	5	1,791	...	...	...	1	
Bijápur ...	886	37	...	...	...	5,057	...		...	...	
Dhárwár ...	723	50	...	...	3	1,409	8	...	1	27	
Kolába ...	1,124	56	...	4	...	6,425	...	...	...	...	
Ratnágiri ...	259	44	...	4	...	1,783	...	...	...	...	
Kanára ...	922	36	...	5	3	1,957	..	...	...	68	

A. MACKIE,
Acting Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records.

Poona, 1st December 1919.

Part III of the Land Revenue Administration Report of the Province of Sind for the year 1918-19.

No. Rev. 2916 of 1919.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

Camp of the Commissioner in Sind, Mirpurkhas, 5th December 1919.

Revised irrigational settlements were not introduced in any taluka in Sind during the year under report. Appendix A is therefore blank.

The proposals for the re-settlement of the Umarkot, Digri and Jamesabad talukas and the Jamrao tract of the Mirpurkhas, Sinjhoro and Sanghar talukas referred to in the last year's report are still under the Commissioner's consideration. During the year revision settlement reports were prepared for talukas Shikarpur, Sakrand and Kotri. The reports of the latter two talukas are under the consideration of the district officers concerned, while that of the former taluka is awaiting the Commissioner's review.

2. The amount of work done at the Head Record office is detailed in appendices B and C. The number of correction cases disposed of (appendix B) was 5,040 out of 5,141 compared with 3,816 out of 3,959 in the previous year. The actual work disposed of, however, was less than that of the previous year, the survey numbers dealt with being 25,268 compared with 29,911. The decrease is explained by the unusual amount of work in the previous two years occasioned by the measurement of land on the Choi Canal in the Sukkur district and the construction of new water-courses in the Thar and Parkar district, no work of similar extent having been undertaken during the year under report. Entries relating to 1,225 survey numbers were examined in the office of the Superintendent, Land Records, and only 24 mistakes were discovered, most of which were corrected at the time of inspection.

In all, 152 land registers were prepared during the year. Out of these, 143 related to two talukas including the one taken in hand at the close of the previous year, and the remaining 9 related to 3 talukas in which the record of certain dehs was prepared afresh owing to territorial changes. The land registers of all the re-settled talukas have now been completed with the exception of the registers of certain dehs in the Shahbandar Sub-Division and in taluka Thul of the Kandhkot Sub-Division, in regard to which correspondence is proceeding.

The number of maps prepared and supplied to Government officers with or without payment and to private individuals on payment was 5,283, compared with 6,752 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the fact that in the previous year a large number of maps was prepared in connection with classification of land to be commanded by the projected Right and Left Bank Canals. The maps referred to in the last year's report as kept in reserve pending the resumption of the classification work were supplied during the year under report. The number of maps corrected and kept in the Record office for use as office copies or for future reproduction was 316. The total number of maps dealt with thus amounts to 5,599, compared with 6,921 in the preceding year.

Appendix C relates to the work done in the Record office in consequence of new measurements carried out by the Village Establishments. The number of measurement papers relating to survey numbers received for examination and entry in the Record office declined by 3,699 to 13,822. All the papers received in the Record office were disposed of, with the exception of one correspondence relating to 44 survey numbers which was under reference to the Mukhtiarkar concerned. Out of 13,778 survey numbers of which measurement papers were disposed of during the year, the papers relating to no less than 7,107 survey numbers were returned without entry for amendment. This result is attributed to want of attention on the part of tapedars to this branch of their duties and also to the fact that the Village Establishments are not properly equipped with survey instruments. The Superintendent of Land Records has brought cases in point to the notice of the officers concerned,

and the Commissioner has also impressed upon the district officers the need for improvement in the measurement work of tapedars.

3. The work of sorting and destroying records is reported to be up-to-date.

4. The Record office came under the annual inspection of the Superintendent, Land Records, in May and June last and the result was satisfactory.

The Superintendent, Land Records, complains that the establishment in the Head Record office is unequal to the work required of it. Among the circumstances which render difficult the recruitment of good material and the retention of a contented staff are reported to be the low scale of the present salaries, the uninviting character of the work, and the rare opportunities for promotion or transfer to other departments. The question of revising the scale of pay in this department is under consideration.

5. During the year a field survey party was organized for the measurement and demarcation of Bhal lands in the Shahbandar taluka of the Karachi district sanctioned in Government Order, Revenue Department, No. 4490 dated the 17th April 1918. The party had to face serious difficulties. Almost the whole of the tract under survey was liable to tidal flooding and the tapedars had to work in heavy mud. Difficulty was experienced in securing Khalasis mainly on account of the outbreak of influenza in the tract. As a result of these adverse conditions the work was entirely stopped for about three weeks and partially for some time longer. The area surveyed by the party was 13,885 acres. The Superintendent, Land Records, tested 126 survey numbers, and the slight mistakes discovered by him were corrected on the spot.

The demarcation of the eastern portion of the boundary between Sind and the Bahawalpur State—about 58 miles in length—was also undertaken during the year. The number of theodolite stations taken in connection with the demarcation was 332, of which the Superintendent, Land Records, tested a fair percentage.

The survey operations in connection with the town of Shikarpur, which had commenced in the year 1915-16, ended during the year under report. After the completion of the work of measuring and enquiring into the ownership of properties, house valuation and sanad-writing work was undertaken, and this was finished during the year. The total number of properties measured and enquired into was 16,215. The Superintendent, Land Records, paid frequent visits to Shikarpur during the progress of the operations and inspected the technical part of the work.

6. The Superintendent tested 153 survey numbers measured by the Village Establishment during the course of his tour and discovered mistakes in 6 cases. He also discovered several cases of delay in measurement and in the despatch of measurement papers to the Record office and brought those to the notice of the district officers concerned.

7. The four weeks' survey class was, as usual, held in August. It was attended by one Probationary Deputy Collector and three Mukhtiarkars, all of whom were declared qualified and granted the ususal certificates. In addition, one graduate deputed from the Nawabshah district passed the test after the usual training of three months.

8. The total cost of the Land Records department for the year amounted to Rs. 65,764, of which Rs. 9,633 were spent in connection with the Shikarpur City survey and Rs. 8,746 on the survey of Bhal lands in the Shahbandar taluka.

9. During the year the record of rights was introduced in the nine dehs of the Rohri taluka and in the newly constituted deh of Mirpur Mathelo taluka of the Sukkur district referred to in the last year's report. The record of rights was promulgated in Nawabshah town and in the four partly alienated dehs of the Sinjhoro taluka of the Nawabshah district.

10. The record was due for re-writing in the Manjhand Mahal of the Karachi district, in the Mirpurkhas and Nara Valley sub-divisions (except taluka Pithoro), and in 8 dehs of the Mithi and Diplo talukas of the Thar and Parkar district, in the Hala, Hyderabad and Badin talukas of

the Hyderabad district, the Sehwan, Dadu and Johi talukas of the Larkana district, the Nawabshah, Sinjhoro and Sakrand talukas of the Nawabshah district, and the Jacobabad taluka of the Upper Sind Frontier district. The work was, however, actually carried out only in the Manjhand Mahal of the Karachi district. The re-writing was postponed in the Desert sub-division of the Thar and Parkar district owing to the small number of mutations which had occurred, and in the Mirpurkhas and Nara Valley sub-divisions of the Thar and Parkar district and the Sakrand taluka of the Nawabshah district owing to the fact that proposals for revision settlements were under investigation. Re-writing was commenced in the two talukas first named above of the Hyderabad district, and the three talukas of the Larkana district, and is reported to be still in progress. In the Nawabshah taluka it was considered unnecessary owing to the small number of mutations. In the Sinjhoro taluka the work was begun during the year under report, but it could not be completed on account of the abnormally large number of mutations due to the heavy mortality from influenza. The same reason led to the postponement of the work of re-writing the record in the Badin taluka of the Hyderabad district. The re-writing of the record of Jacobabad taluka of the Upper Sind Frontier district has been postponed until the revision of the settlement, which is to be undertaken during the cold weather of 1919-20. The re-writing work in the eight talukas of the Larkana district referred to in the previous year's report was completed during the year under report. The work of measuring fresh sub-divisions of survey numbers is up-to-date, and it was done by the village establishments as a part of their ordinary duty. The total number of cases in which acquisition of rights was not reported duing the year was 1,362 and the fines imposed aggregated roughly Rs. 3,650.

11. The revenue accounts were based on the entries in the record of rights in the whole province except in the areas specially exempted from the operation of the Act. The maintenance of the record is on the whole satisfactory.

J. L. RIEU,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

APPENDIX B.

Showing the work done in the Head Record office in connection with land reserved for special and public purposes Survey Registers, maps, etc.

Year.	Number of cases (including arrears) necessitating correction in Survey Records.				Number of cases returned duly corrected.				Number of cases remaining for correction at the end of the year.				Number of extracts from Survey Registers supplied.
	Survey Registers.	Maps.		Lists of Karia rebates.	Survey Registers.	Maps.		Lists of Karia rebates.	Survey Registers.	Maps.		Lists of Karia rebates.	
		English.	Sindhi.			English.	Sindhi.			English.	Sindhi.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1918-19 ...	2,437	263	2,389	52	2,384	263	2,341	52	53	...	48	...	439
1917-18 ...	1,949	69	1,891	50	1,876	69	1,821	50	73	...	70	...	691

Year.	Number of Survey Registers prepared and supplied to.			Registers prepared for Record office.	Number of Maps supplied.						Maps prepared for printing.		Maps prepared to replace torn office copies in the Record office.
	Village Establishment.	District Officers.	Petitioners.		Free of cost to Village Establishment.	On payment to Village Establishment.	To District Officers.		To petitioners.		English.	Sindhi.	
							English.	Sindhi.	English.	Sindhi.			
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1918-19 ...	9	2	1	152	2,854	116	207	1,357	39	710	15	90	211
1917-18 ...	6	2	...	239	3,007	165	258	2,444	18	860	10	107	52

J. A. SHILLIDY,
for Commissioner in Sind.

APPENDIX C.

Showing the work done in the Head Record office in connection with new measurements done by Village Establishment.

District.	Number of talukas and Mahals in which survey work was done.	Survey numbers of which measurement papers were received for entry in the Survey Records.	Survey numbers of which entries were made in the Survey Records.	Survey numbers of which papers were returned without entry on account of errors.	Arrears at the end of the year.	Remarks.
Karachi ...	10	4,816	1,945	2,871	.....	
Hyderabad ...	7	1,978	1,067	911	.....	
Sukur ...	8	2,383	1,305	1,078	.....	
Larkana ...	11	1,295	574	721	.....	
Thar and Parkar ...	7	731	348	339	44	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	5	970	603	367	.....	
Nawabshah ...	8	1,649	829	820	.....	
Total for 1918–19 ...	56	13,822	6,671	7,107	44	
Total for 1917–18 ...	59	17,521	9,131	8,390	.....	

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the test of Tapedars' and Supervising Tapedars' inspection work by the Sub-Divisional Officers in the province during 1918-19.

Name of district.	Number of dehs.		Number of dehs in which boundary marks repair was examined.	Number of Survey numbers in which crop and tenancy record was checked.		Number of dehs in which birth and death registers were checked.	Number of entries checked in Village forms 1-C and 1-D.	Remarks.
	Total in the district.	Number visited during the year.		Tapedars' work.	Supervising Tapedars' work.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Karachi ...	793	316	27	5,783	1,728	104	796	
Hyderabad ...	925	548	66	18,421	3,952	321	4,115	
Thar and Parkar ...	963	553	18	27,616 A. g. +26 10 Bigoti measurement.	4,199	208	1,386	
Larkana ...	754	478	85	9,301	1,559	106	5,797	
Nawabshah ...	761	568	34	9,060	2,257	141	3,902	
Sukkur ...	712	497	140	10,279	3,543	190	5,957	
Upper Sind Frontier .	430	374	44	5,435 A. g. +336 36 Bigoti measurement.	868	83	596	

J. A. SHILLIDY,
for Commissioner in Sind.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

Department of Land Records.

Report of the — in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1918-19.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 1549.

Bombay Castle, 22nd May 1920.

Letter from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. A.D.—90 dated 17th February 1920—Submitting, for approval, a proof copy of the Report of the Department of Land Records in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1918-19; and making remarks.

Government memorandum* No. B.—181 dated 12th March 1920 to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

Letter* from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. A.D.—90 dated 26th March 1920.

RESOLUTION.—The report records a year when the Department made progress against difficulties. Owing to scarcity or famine over the greater part of the Presidency much measurement of sub-divisions of survey numbers and rewriting of the Record of Rights had to be postponed and the staff employed on more urgent duties. This remark, however, can hardly be held to apply to the district of Ratnágiri. The observations of the Director of Land Records in paragraphs 24 and 25 of the report regarding this district should receive the careful attention of the Collector and his subordinates. The complicated character of the Record in this district makes the task of maintenance specially difficult, and the comparatively small amount of

*Not printed.

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inspection performed is not satisfactory. In East Khándesh also where the Record is simple and where there was comparatively little distress owing to scarcity, the amount of test performed should have been greater.

2. The Governor in Council notes with satisfaction the continued advance that has been made in City Surveys and that in the Presidency proper in more than half the towns with a population of over 10,000 survey has been completed or was in progress in the year and that the value of a survey is being increasingly recognized.

The Governor in Council is pleased to commend the Director of Land Records and his staff on a good year's work.

H. F. KNIGHT,
Under Secretary to Government.

G. R. No. 1549, R. D., dated 22nd May 1920.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
All Collectors, including the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
The Accountant General,
F. G. H. Anderson, Esq., I.C.S.,
*The Government of India,
*The Under Secretary of State for India.

*By letter.

No. of 1920.

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